



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**Spokane District Office
East 4217 Main Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99202**

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March 1993



Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Assessment for

**Department of the Army, Corps of Engineer's application for land
withdrawal-Yakima Firing Center**



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U. S. administration.



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SPOKANE DISTRICT OFFICE
EAST 4217 MAIN
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99202

(509) 353-2570

March 1, 1993

Dear Reader:

This draft Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment is presented for your review and comment. It addresses the U.S. Department of the Army, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers' application to withdraw 6,550 acres of fee estate public land and 3,090 acres of reserved federal mineral estate located within the Yakima Firing Center's proposed expansion area.

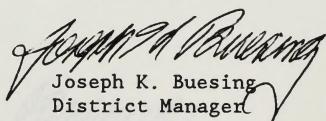
A plan amendment was needed to address this issue because the existing Resource Management Plan (RMP) did not specifically identify this type of withdrawal. The RMP identified these lands as being important for leasable minerals, recreation, and other rangeland resources.

If you choose to respond after reviewing this document, please structure your comments as follows: Be as specific as possible and address the appropriate alternatives or sections in the document that are of concern to you. Any new information that you can identify would be appreciated. If you can identify any errors or mistakes in the analysis or just wish to comment on the adequacy of the analysis, please do so.

If you have any questions regarding this plan amendment please contact either Mr. Gary Yeager, Planning Coordinator of this office at the address and telephone number indicated above or Mr. William Schurger, Realty Specialist at the Wenatchee Resource Area Office at 1133 Northwestern Avenue, Wenatchee, Washington 98801 (509) 662-4223.

Comments should be submitted by April 30, 1993 to: Mr. Joseph K. Buesing, District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Spokane District, East 4217 Main Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99202.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph K. Buesing
District Manager

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Bureau of Land Management**

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Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment for

**Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
application for land withdrawal-
Yakima Firing Center**

**Prepared by
Spokane District**

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CHAPTER I - PURPOSE AND NEED

Introduction:

This Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA) is being prepared to address the U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers' application to withdraw certain public lands as part of an overall expansion of the Yakima Firing Center. The Spokane District RMP identified this area as important for leasable minerals, recreation, and range. However, the RMP does not specifically mention or anticipate the requested withdrawal, nor is a withdrawal of this type consistent with the management objectives of the plan. Therefore, this amendment is being prepared to address the Army's withdrawal application. The environmental review included in this document also meets the requirements contained in the Bureau's interim withdrawal handbook (H-2310-1).

Planning Area:

The subject public lands are located in Kittitas County in an area extending west of the Columbia River for about 20 miles and south from Interstate 90 to the present boundary of the Yakima Firing Center. There are 9,745.82 acres of public land included in the withdrawal application; 6,655.02 acres are public surface/federal minerals and 3,090.80 acres are private surface/federal minerals. (See maps 1 & 2)

Background:

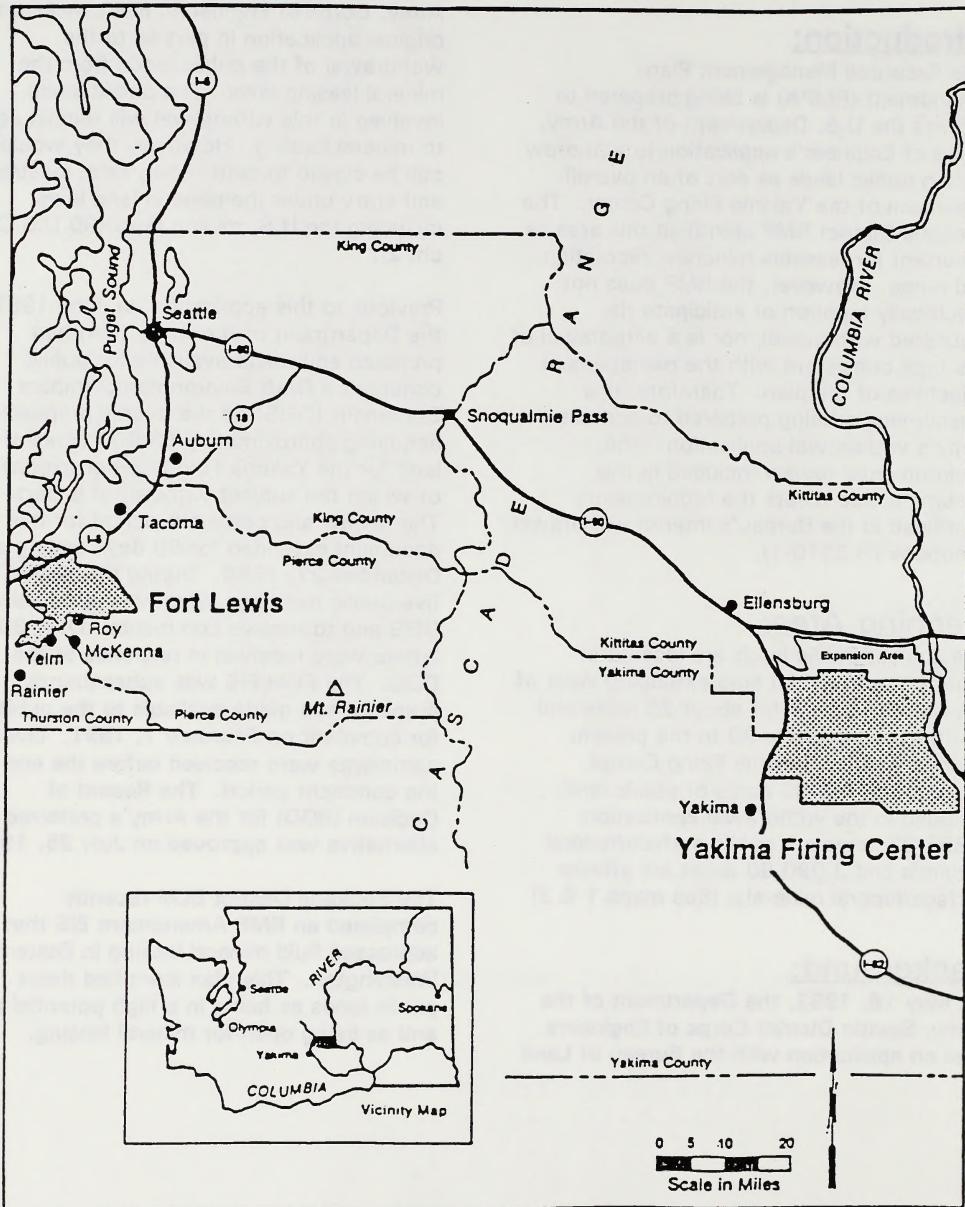
On May 18, 1992, the Department of the Army, Seattle District Corps of Engineers filed an application with the Bureau of Land

Management Oregon/Washington State Office to withdraw 9,745.82 acres of public lands for the purpose to expand the Yakima Firing Center. The U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, has canceled this original application in part as to the withdrawal of the public lands from the mineral leasing laws. The public lands involved in this withdrawal will remain open to mineral leasing. However, they would still be closed to settlement, sale, location, and entry under the general land laws, including the U.S. mining laws (30 U.S.C. ch. 2).

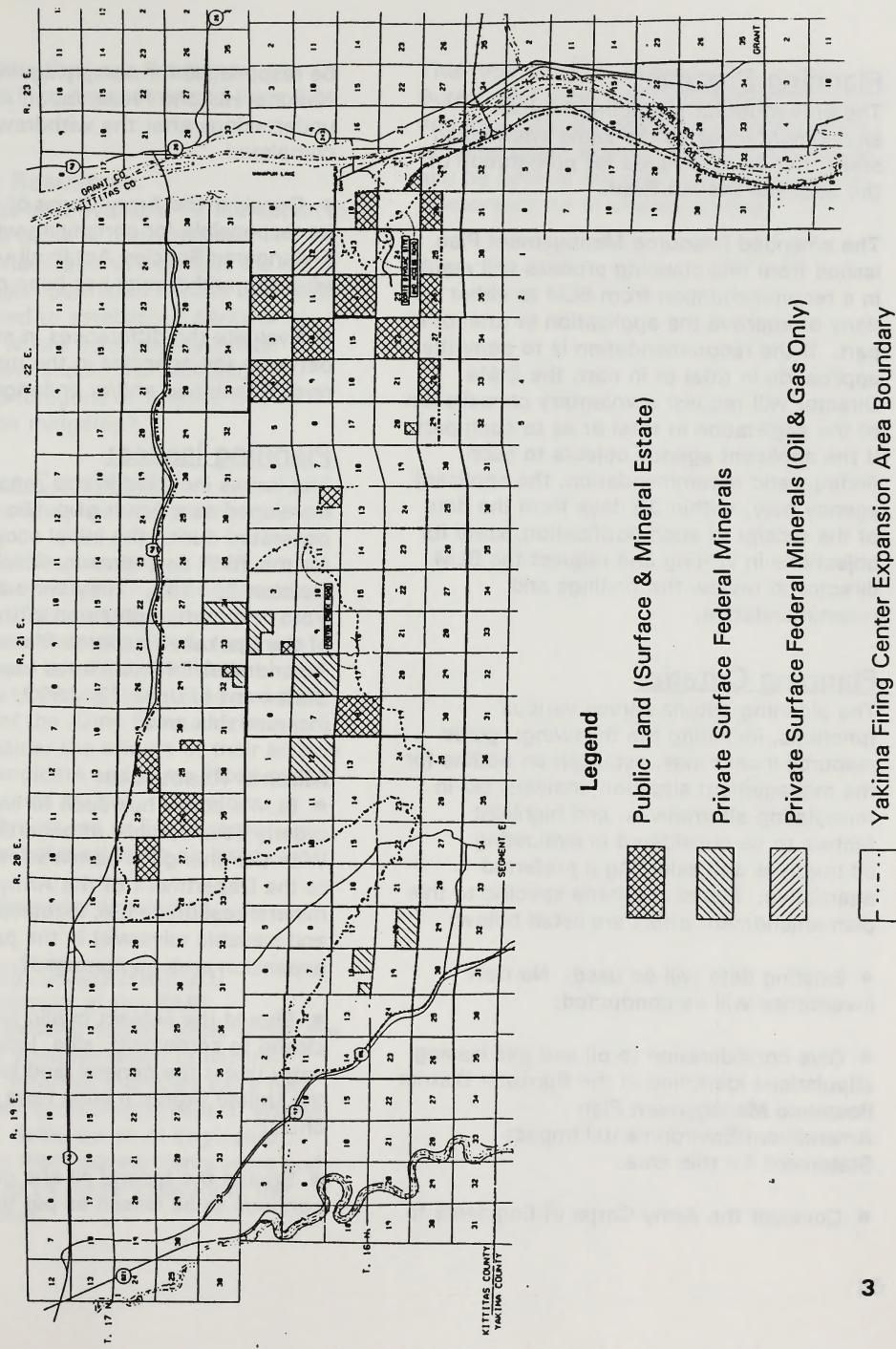
Previous to this application, in June 1987, the Department of the Army (DA) had prepared and made available for public comment a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the overall proposal of acquiring approximately 63,000 acres of land for the Yakima Firing Center expansion, of which the subject withdrawal is part. The review and comment period for this document extended for 90 days ending on December 27, 1989. During this period, five public meetings were held to explain the DEIS and to receive comments. Over 300 letters were received in response to the DEIS. The Final EIS was subsequently prepared and made available to the public for comment on February 1, 1991. Over 90 comments were received before the end of the comment period. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Army's preferred alternative was approved on July 25, 1991.

The Spokane District BLM recently completed an RMP Amendment EIS that addressed fluid mineral leasing in Eastern Washington. This plan identified these public lands as being in a high potential area and as being open for mineral leasing.

Map 1 - General Location



Map 2 - Yakima Firing Center Expansion Area



Planning Process:

The procedure for preparing the plan amendment involves the same interrelated steps that were required for preparation of the Spokane District RMP.

The amended Resource Management Plan issued from this planning process will result in a recommendation from BLM to either deny or approve the application in total or in part. If the recommendation is to deny the application in total or in part, the State Director will request a voluntary cancellation of the application in total or as to such part. If the applicant agency objects to such findings and recommendation, the applicant agency may, within 30 days from the date of the receipt of such notification, state its objections in writing and request the BLM director to review the findings and recommendation.

Planning Criteria:

The planning criteria serves various functions, including the following: guide resource inventories, establish an outline for the management situation analysis, aid in formulating alternatives, and highlight factors to be considered in evaluating alternatives and selecting a preferred alternative. Planning criteria specific to this plan amendment effort are listed below:

- Existing data will be used. No new inventories will be conducted.
- Give consideration to oil and gas leasing stipulations identified in the Spokane District Resource Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Impact Statement for this area.
- Consider the Army Corps of Engineers to

be responsible for complying with the National Historic Preservation Act in all undertakings after the withdrawal has been completed.

- Consider the Army Corps of Engineers to be responsible for complying with the Endangered Species Act in all undertakings after the withdrawal has been completed.
- Evaluate the differences in policy between the agencies in the management of rare, threatened and/or endangered species.

Planning Issues:

The issues included in this report were developed as a result of public response generated during the initial scoping period for this RMP amendment, which ended on October 8, 1992. They were also derived from information obtained in the preparation of the Spokane Resource Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Impact Statement of June 22, 1992, which included this area.

Mineral Resources:

- BLM's policy has been to encourage the orderly development of mineral resources. With the change in administrative authority to the Department of the Army, how should mineral resources (i.e. locatable, saleable, and leasable minerals) in the proposed expansion area be managed?
- Should the subject public lands remain closed to settlement, sale, location and entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. ch.2)?
- Should the federal oil and gas resources continue to be leased as per the stipulations

identified in the Spokane Resource Management Plan Amendment of June 22, 1992?

Recreation Resources:

- Most of the land available for recreation in the Columbia Basin is under private ownership. Recreational activities are either dependent upon permitted access to private lands, confined to established parks or to public lands where legal access exists. Therefore, how should the recreation opportunities foregone as a result of this withdrawal be mitigated?

Other Issues Considered:

Threatened or Endangered Species:

- BLM and the Department of Army are responsible for adhering to the Endangered Species Act. This obligation pertains to species that are federally listed, not state listed species or candidates for federal or state listing. However, both BLM and the Department of the Army have a written policy to consider the effects of their actions on Federal candidate and State listed and candidate species as well. Therefore, impacts to Threatened or Endangered Species is not believed to be an issue.

No other issues were considered.

Interagency Coordination:

During development of this RMP amendment, existing county plans within the planning area were reviewed to assure consistency. Informal meetings were held with the Washington Department of Wildlife and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Contacts with tribal governments were and will continue to be made throughout the planning process.

This type of coordination between the Bureau and other federal agencies, state, and local governments and Indian tribes is required under Bureau planning regulations and by several cooperative agreements or memorandums of understanding.

CHAPTER 2 - ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Introduction:

This chapter presents three alternatives considered by BLM and a summary of the impacts of these alternatives. This range of alternatives is reasonable, given the existing Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision compiled by the Army, which addresses the overall Yakima Firing Center expansion project and includes the subject public lands. The Army's Record of Decision for the proposed expansion was approved on July 25, 1991. A total of three alternatives are presented below for discussion and analysis. These alternatives are considered reasonable and practical. As mentioned above, the no action alternative is also presented to comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Since 1940 over 92,000 acres of public land have been withdrawn from public use in eastern Washington. The withdrawals were basically for military purposes (65,000 acres, Department of Energy, Hanford Reservation; 27,000 acres, Department of the Army, Yakima Firing Center). Along with these withdrawals over 533,800 acres of private land were also acquired to compliment or complete the respective reservations. (Hanford Reservation 299,800 acres, YFC 234,000 acres.) When the affects of these withdrawals and acquisitions were combined with the

dramatic increase in agricultural development in the Columbia Basin, severe cumulative impacts to wildlife habitat resulted, such as a reduction of the sagebrush steppe plant communities. It also caused a reduction in the availability of land for recreation and mineral development.

Alternative One: (The Preferred Alternative)

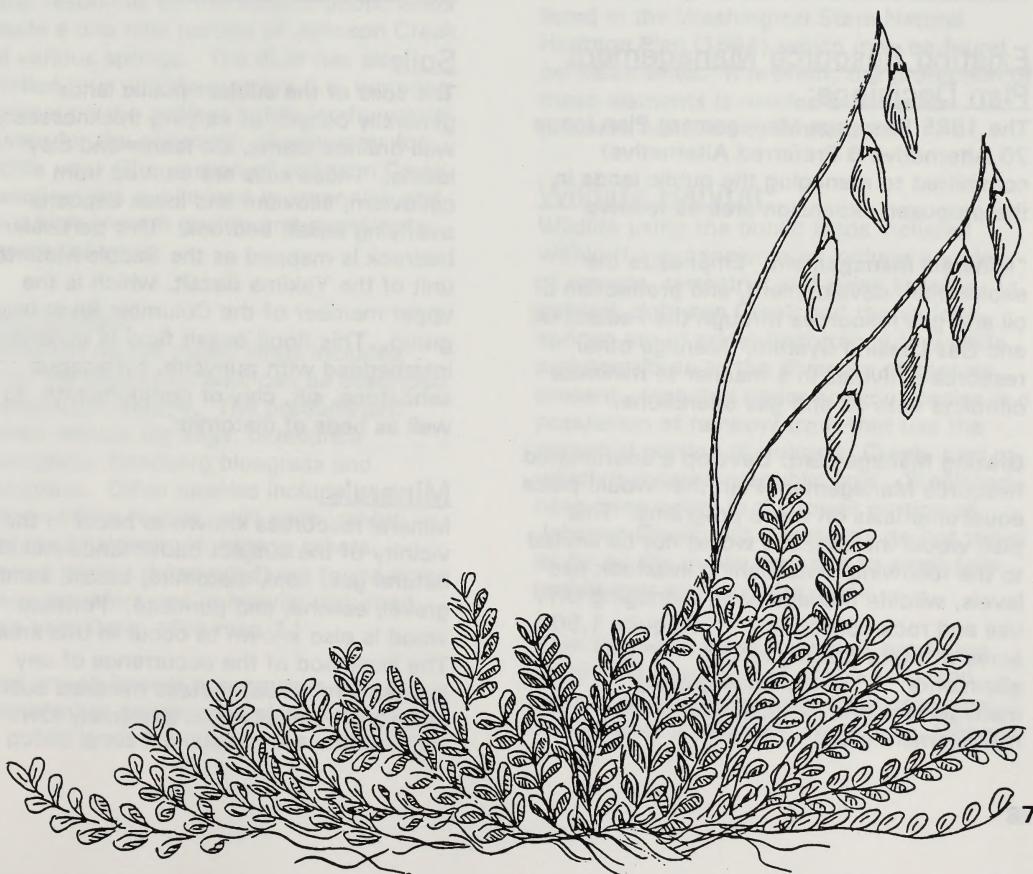
Under this alternative, the Spokane Resource Management Plan would be amended to permit processing of the Army's application for a withdrawal of public lands and public mineral estate (including private surface/federal minerals) within the expansion area. The subject public domain lands would be removed from settlement, sale, location and entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2). However, applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws would be permitted. This alternative would require the Department of the Army to acquire mitigation lands for recreation and other multiple use purposes to offset the effects of the withdrawal.

Alternative Two: (Department of the Army's Proposal)

Under this alternative, the Spokane Resource Management Plan would be amended to permit the processing of the Army's application as filed. (No lands would be acquired for mitigation.)

Alternative Three: (No Action Alternative)

This alternative describes the continuation of the existing situation. Under this alternative the Spokane Resource Management Plan would not be amended to permit processing of the Army's withdrawal application. Consequently, the subject public domain lands could not be withdrawn for a specific use, and would instead continue to be open to the full range of public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws. Activities such as livestock grazing, public recreation (where legal access is available), and mineral exploration would be permitted.



CHAPTER 3 - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

This chapter provides a brief description of the resources that would be affected by the proposed plan amendment and a description of the RMP decisions. A portion of this information has been taken from the Army's Final EIS for the Yakima Firing Center Proposed Land Acquisition (YFCPLA) and the Record of Decision (ROD) for this action. More detailed information is available upon request from either the Spokane District or Wenatchee Resource Area office.

Existing Resource Management Plan Decisions:

The 1985 Resource Management Plan (page 70 Alternative B Preferred Alternative) committed to managing the public lands in the proposed expansion area as follows:

"Minerals Management: Emphasize the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas resources through the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing System. Manage other resource activities in a manner to minimize conflicts with oil and gas operations.

Grazing Management: Develop a coordinated Resource Management Plan that would place equal emphasis on these programs. This plan would include, but would not be limited to the following: establishing livestock use levels, wildlife management, managing ORV use and rock collecting ***. Acquire 1,500 acres of State grazing land in *** C1 allotments *** to enhance grazing management and multiple use of the management area.

Recreation Management: Restrict ORV use *** limit ORV use in other areas to designated roads and trails. *** Acquire access through easement acquisition or land exchange to key parcels for recreational rockhounding *** in the Johnson Creek area.

Wildlife Habitat Management: Protect and improve high value riparian habitat along Johnson Creek (1 mile) and six miles of its tributaries.

Soil and Water Management: Minimize surface disturbing activities in favor of watershed values."

Affected Resources:

Soil:

The soils of the subject public lands generally consist of varying thicknesses of well drained loams, silt loams and clay loams. These soils are derived from colluvium, alluvium and loess deposits overlying basalt bedrock. This particular bedrock is mapped as the Saddle Mountain unit of the Yakima Basalt, which is the upper member of the Columbia River basalt group. This flood basalt flow is generally interbedded with pumicite, tuffaceous sandstone, silt, clay or conglomerate, as well as beds of diatomite.

Minerals:

Mineral resources known to occur in the vicinity of the subject public lands include natural gas, coal, diatomite, basalt, sand and gravel, caliche, and pumicite. Petrified wood is also known to occur in this area. The likelihood of the occurrence of any locatable minerals, metallic minerals such as gold, lead, and silver, is extremely low.

Previous mineral reports of lands in the vicinity have shown that natural gas, a leasable mineral, has a high potential based on minimal direct evidence, and basalt, a salable mineral, has a high potential based on direct evidence (although development potential is low). The mineral reports have noted that the other listed mineral resources have either low or moderate potentials based on direct and indirect evidence. The exact ratings will not be known for the public lands in the expansion area until the specific mineral report for this area is completed.

Water:

Water resources on the subject public lands include a one mile portion of Johnson Creek and various springs. The BLM has also installed four wildlife guzzlers (i.e. watering cisterns) on the subject public lands, which provide for the collection of rainwater for wildlife use. The portion of Johnson Creek located on the public land is perennial, and has a high enough quality and quantity to support fisheries.

Vegetation:

Vegetation on the public lands included within the expansion area can be described as sagebrush-steppe. The predominant species include big sage, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass. Other species include basin wildrye, Idaho fescue, stiff sage, rabbit brush and balsamroot, among others. Noxious weeds (knapweed) are found along stream corridors and in heavily disturbed areas near Doris. (See map 2.)

There are no known occurrences of threatened or endangered plant species on the public lands included in the withdrawal

request; however, a complete inventory of these lands is lacking. Federal candidate species found in the general expansion area include Columbia milkvetch, Hoover's desert parsley and Hoover's tauschia. All three of these species are also state-proposed threatened. Besides these plants, there are numerous other threatened, endangered, sensitive and monitor plants that possibly may be found in the expansion area and could be present on the public lands.

Besides the lack of data on individual species, the area has also not been evaluated for plant community resource values. There are several ecosystem elements in the Columbia Basin Providence listed in the Washington State Natural Heritage Plan (1991) which may be found on these lands. If present, the protection of these elements is needed in order to preserve biodiversity in the state.

Wildlife Habitat:

Wildlife using the public lands included within the expansion area include a variety of aquatic, terrestrial and avian species. In general, Johnson Creek and the various springs are of prime importance to wildlife and contribute to the diversity of species present. Included under aquatic species is a population of rainbow trout that use the perennial portion of Johnson Creek, part of which is located on public land. Steelhead have been noted in the lower portion of Johnson Creek, but apparently do not travel as far as the public land due to small falls and beaver dams on the creek.

Both large and small mammals are found within the general area of the proposed expansion. Species potentially using the public lands include elk, mule deer, bighorn

sheep, coyote, beaver, raccoon, mink, whitetail hare, blacktail hare, cottontail rabbit, bobcat, yellow-bellied marmot, northern pocket gopher, kangaroo rat, western harvest mouse, bushytail woodrat, shrews, and voles. Bird species include a variety of gamebirds; raptors and songbirds, among others. Examples include chukar, California quail, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, sagegrouse, great horned owls, burrowing owls, short-eared owls, red-tailed, rough-legged, Swainson's and ferruginous hawks, golden and bald eagles, osprey, northern harriers, prairie falcons, American kestrels, ravens, and magpies.

Representative songbirds include the sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, and sage sparrow.

Several of the species on the above list are regarded as species of concern. Examples include the bald eagle, which is federally listed as threatened; and others such as the prairie falcon, ferruginous and Swainson's hawk, and sagegrouse, which are either candidates for federal listing, or considered state sensitive.

Cultural Resources:

Current inventories of public lands (as well as other lands) in the expansion area for cultural resources are incomplete. Inventories performed to date have assessed about half of the expansion lands, and revealed more than 120 prehistoric sites. Types of sites found include quarries, camp areas and rock cairns.

Historic resources on the public lands include several portions of the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (CMSt&P), which was completed in 1910. Approximately three and one-half

miles of the rail line are located on public lands included in the expansion area.

Recreation:

Recreational uses of the subject public lands include hunting, the riding of off-road vehicles, hiking, mountain-bike riding, camping, bird watching, horse-back riding and rock hounding. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's (WSPRC) John Wayne trail, which travels the abandoned CMSt&P railroad bed, adjoins five parcels of BLM, providing access via permit across intervening state owned portions of the trail (which cross private lands). Although the railroad bed crosses the five parcels of public land managed by BLM, WSPRC has not actually obtained any authorization from the BLM to manage and operate the trail across public lands. Kittitas County roads access three of the above five tracts, and one additional BLM parcel next to the Columbia River.

On the adjacent private lands, organized off-road vehicle events have been conducted over the past 10 years by the Stump Jumpers Motorcycle Club of Seattle. This event attracted from 2,000 - 3,000 individuals annually. This event results in an increase in incidental use of the public lands a few weeks prior to the event and for a few weeks afterwards.

Land Status:

According to the BLM master title plats, the United States owns the surface and mineral estate of 6,655.02 acres of lands within the proposed expansion area. The U.S. owns an additional 3,090.80 acres of minerals located beneath privately owned surface lands. All of the U.S. owned land in the expansion area is under the jurisdiction of

the BLM. Of the federal mineral estate under private surface, a portion includes the entire mineral estate and a portion embraces only oil and gas resources.

Rights-of-way and existing water power withdrawals that affect the subject public lands are listed below. Both the R/W's and the water power designations are existing rights to which the proposed land use will be subject to:

WAOR 45722 - R/W grant for transmission line and access road issued to Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

WAOR 146 - R/W reservation (44 LD 513) for access road issued to Bonneville Power Administration.

WAOR 4741 - R/W grant for transmission line and access road issued to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

WAOR 8634 - R/W grant for transmission line issued to Pacific Power & Light Company.

WAW 05045 - R/W reservation (44 LD 513) for transmission line and access roads issued to Bonneville Power Administration.

Rights held by Kittitas County under Revised Statute 2477 to the portions of the Boylston and Doris County roads that cross portions of the subject public lands.

Power Site Reserve No. 257

Power Site Classification No. 349

Power Site Classification No. 405

Power Project No. 2114 (Project licensee is the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County).

Two oil and gas leases existed on portions of the land until recently (WAOR 42127 and WAOR 40386). The former lease was terminated on July 1, 1992, and the latter on August 1, 1992. Grazing leases on the subject lands are held by Howard Clerf (GR 0799) and J.S. Paul (GR 0797). Two year cancellation notices were sent to both lessees on July 30, 1992. A total of 1,024 AUM's are involved in these grazing leases. According to regulation, they will retain their grazing privileges for a full two year period. Finally, there are no mining claims on the subject public lands and no other rights or encumbrances known to affect these lands.

Economics:

Payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) to Kittitas County from BLM amounts to about \$665 annually for the public land located within the proposed expansion area.

CHAPTER 4 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Introduction:

This chapter describes the environmental consequences that would result from implementing each of the alternatives, with respects to impacts as they relate to the land management decisions made in the Spokane Resource Management Plan and land use in general.

Existing Resource Management Plan Decisions:

Under Alternative One (the Preferred Alternative), the public domain lands would be removed from settlement, sale, location and entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2). Applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws would be permitted. The acquisition of lands would result in minimal affects to livestock grazing in the Johnson Creek area. The specific changes would include a likely change in livestock operators and the elimination of a need to develop a CRMP. Proposed land exchanges would not be pursued.

Recreation opportunities for ORV riding, rockhounding and other recreational activities would be foregone. The acquisition of mitigation lands would alleviate some of the impacts relative to recreation by improving opportunities elsewhere. Riparian enhancement projects along Johnson Creek and its tributaries would not be implemented.

Under Alternative Two (Proposed Withdrawal), the affects would be similar to

those stated in alternative one above except that affects relative to the acquisition of mitigation lands would not be realized. Under Alternative Three (No Action) the District would continue to implement the 1985 RMP. The exploration and development of mineral resources under the general mining laws would be permitted to continue. The decrease in access to the respective parcels, would curtail and possibly eliminate recreation opportunities. Since the BLM would maintain administrative access, the efforts to protect and improve wildlife habitat along Johnson Creek and its tributaries would continue. Livestock grazing would be permitted to continue. However, because of the restriction in access, the management of livestock most likely would be incorporated into grazing systems/plans prepared for the adjacent Dept. of Army lands.

Land Use:

Alternative 1 and 2 would result in the elimination of off road vehicle use, rock collecting opportunities and other forms of wildlife based recreation from another 6300 acres of public lands in the expansion area.

Restricting hunting and use of the John Wayne Trail, as identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Yakima Firing Center Proposed Land Acquisition (YFCPLA), could result in a shift of recreation use patterns to other areas less suited to these forms of recreation. It could also result in the subsequent elimination of some forms of recreation to specific groups or individuals.

Under Alternative 1, these effect would be partially mitigated by the purchase of other lands opened to public use.

The other uses of the lands such as rights-of-way and water power withdrawals, would continue subject to the Army's use of the lands. The exception may be the rights held by the county for the Boylston and Doris roads. Once the lands served by these roads are under Army control, they would presumably petition the county to vacate the roads.

The two existing grazing lessees will lose their grazing privileges in approximately two years time. Together, they provide 1024 Animal Unit Months of Livestock forage. The permanent loss of the grazing privileges is a definite impact, given the large amount of acreage involved. However, even if the public lands were not withdrawn and the leases continued, the lessees would have difficulty using the lands given the Army's planned acquisition and control of the adjacent checkerboarded private lands. The Army has stated that it will offer 5 year competitive livestock leases for the expansion area lands (as it does in the existing YFC). However, there is no guarantee that the existing lessees will be able to obtain a lease from the Army, and so continue their use of the public lands. An Army offer might not be acceptable if local ranchers are out of business. The impact on the land economy would be negligible.

Under Alternative 3, the effective use of the public lands may be rendered impossible or impractical, because the Army is in the process of acquiring the private lands that adjoin and provide access to the public lands.

Economics:

Under Alternatives 1 and 2, the annual PILT payments of \$665 to Kittitas County from BLM would cease as a result of the withdrawal. PILT payments would not be affected under Alternative 3.

CHAPTER 5 - CONSULTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Introduction

This document was prepared by an interdisciplinary team of specialists from BLM's Wenatchee Resource Area of the Spokane District. The process used to develop this RMPA included public participation, interagency coordination, and review and updating of the existing resource information. The actual writing of this amendment began in September of 1992. Consultation and coordination with a number of agencies, organizations, and individuals occurred in various ways throughout this planning process.

Public Participation

A notice was published in the Federal Register on August 26, 1992 announcing initiating of 30-day scoping period and the start up of this planning process. Notice was also made at that time of a public meeting to be conducted on September 23 in Ellensburg, Washington to discuss this proposal. This document will be available for a 45-day public comment period. After review of public and other governmental comments, a proposed decision and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), if applicable, will be prepared. The Governor of Washington will also be provided an opportunity to comment on proposed decision consistency with state and local comprehensive plans.

Agencies Groups and Individuals Consulted

The planning team consulted with and/or received input from the following:

Federal Agencies

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Bureau of Mines
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of the Army Fort Lewis,
Yakima Firing Center

State and Local Governments

Washington State Department of Natural
Resources
Washington State Department of Wildlife

Copies of the draft have been sent to those listed above as well as the officials, and agencies listed below:

Government Agencies

Federal
U.S. Bureau of Indian affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. National Park Service
U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and
Conservation Service

State

Office of the Governor
Office of the Secretary of State
Washington State Commissioner of Public
Lands
Washington State Conservation Commission
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Fisheries

Washington State Department of
Transportation
Washington State Division of Geology and
Earth Resources
Washington State Farm Bureau
Washington State Library
Washington State Parks and Recreation
Commission
Washington State Superintendent of Public
Instruction
Washington State Treasurer

County

Benton County Planning Department
Benton County Board of Commissioners
Grant County Planning Department
Grant County Board of Commissioners
Kittitas County Planning Department
Kittitas County Board of Commissioners
Yakima County Planning Department
Yakima County Board of Commissioners

Congressional

U.S. Senator Patricia Murray
U.S. Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Representative Maria Cantwell,
District 1
U.S. Representative Allan B. Swift,
District 2
U.S. Representative Jolene Unsoeld,
District 3
U.S. Representative Jay Inslee, District 4
U.S. Representative Thomas Foley,
District 5
U.S. Representative Norman O. Dicks,
District 6
U.S. Representative Jim McDermott,
District 7
U.S. Representative Jennifer Dunn,
District 8
U.S. Representative Mike Kreidler,
District 9

State Legislature

Senator Marilyn Rasmussen, District 2
Senator John A. Moyer, District 3
Senator Bob McCaslin, District 4
Senator Kathleen Drew, District 5
Senator James E. West, District 6
Senator Scott Barr, District 7
Senator Jim Jesernig, District 8
Senator Eugene A. Prince, District 9
Senator George L. Sellar, District 12
Senator Harold Hochstatter, District 13
Senator Alex A. Deccio, District 14
Senator Irv Newhouse, District 15
Senator Valoria H. Loveland, District 16
Senator Dean Sutherland, District 17
Representative Lisa J. Brown, District 3
Representative Dennis A. Dellwo, District 3
Representative George Orr, District 4
Representative Mike Padden, District 4
Representative Jean Silver, District 6
Representative Todd Mielke, District 6
Representative Steve Fuhrman, District 7
Representative Bob Morton, District 7
Representative Curtis Ludwig, District 8
Representative Lane Bray, District 8
Representative Mark G. Schoesler, District 9
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Canadian Agencies

International Boundary Commission,
Canadian Section
Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, British
Columbia

Copies of this draft plan amendment have been sent to over 800 individuals, groups, and organizations who expressed an interest in the use and management of the BLM-administered land in eastern Washington.

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